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SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1905.

If you go to the mountains, sea-
shore or country, have The Times-
Dispatch follow you.
City subscribers should notify the
Circulation Department (Phone 38)
before leaving the city.
If you write, please give city ad-
dress as well as out-of-town address.

Protecting the Primaries.

It is well enough to direct attention to
the fact that the State primaries to
be held in August will be safeguarded
against fraud by the law of the State.
Section 120 of Pollard's Code (Acts 1902-
3-4, page 833) provides: "In all cases
where, by its plan of organization, or
otherwise, any political party in this
State requires its candidates to be nomi-
nated by primary elections, such elec-
tions shall be conducted by the judges
and clerks, or other officers designated
by the proper committee or other proper
authority of any such party, and under
such rules, regulations and requirements
as may be prescribed in the plan adopted
by such party, all laws intended to se-
cure the regularity and purity of general
and local elections and to prevent and
punish any corrupt practices in connec-
tion therewith and the penalties and
punishments now or hereafter prescribed
by law for such offenses shall, so far as
they may be applicable, apply to all
primary elections, whether the same be
held under any statute law of this State
or under a plan provided by some political
party."

It is also to be kept well in mind that
the pure election law prohibiting the
improper use of money in elections ap-
plies to primaries as well as to general
elections.

Election officers, if any there be, who
have it in mind to defeat the will of the
people by dishonest methods of any kind
whatsoever will be as much amenable to
the law as though the same offense were
committed in a regular election.
The law applies to all elections alike.

By the way, section 122-p of the Code
provides that "the cost of conducting
elections under this chapter shall be paid
by the counties and cities, respectively."
When attention was first directed to this
statute, soon after its enactment, it was
contended by some that it applied to
primary elections as well as to general
elections. We believe that nobody seri-
ously makes that contention now, but it
should apply to primary elections held
by the leading political parties. That
was the contention of The Times-Dis-
patch at the time and is still our con-
tention. The primary is for the public
benefit, and the counties and cities
should pay the cost. Get the voters to
instruct their candidates for the Gen-
eral Assembly. If this is not done, we
fear the State primary in Virginia will
be destroyed. Its fate is in the hands
of the people.

The Threatened Boycott.

The dispatch from Pekin indicating that
the incipient boycotting of American
goods by the powerful Chinese guilds,
had sprung from a misconception, and is
to be checked, will be a genuine relief
to Oriental shippers in this country. That
the boycotting process had already begun
to assume substantial and rather alarm-
ing proportions was evidenced by the
uneasiness felt among these houses and
trade associations most likely to be
injured by it; and only a few days ago a
committee, representing two of the large-
est industries in America, waited upon
the President with a view to removing
the causes in the embargo had
had its source. These causes, in brief,
concerned themselves with Chinese dis-
satisfaction as to the treatment which
certain non-laboring classes of their coun-
trymen, exempt from the operation of
the exclusion act, were receiving at the
hands of the United States immigration
officials. There appears to be evidence
that this resentment was not without
foundation, and that our inspectors have
shown a tendency to receive exempted
Chinese visitors—students, for example,
and merchants—with a discourtesy and
harshness entirely unjustifiable. To the
visiting delegation President Roosevelt
replied that these facts had already been
called to his attention, and that the
immigration officers had received orders
some weeks previously for the future to
amend their manners.

It is a relief to be assured, we trust
on good authority, that anxiety as regard-

unfortunate developments in this direc-
tion is now groundless. Of the absolute
ability of the Chinese trades unions to
put a thoroughly full-grown boycott
into effect there can be no doubt what-
ever, and it would be decidedly un-
palatable to American manufacturers to
have to sit idly by, through no fault of
their own, while their erstwhile trade
was being comfortably and profitably ab-
sorbed by Europeans and Japanese. Though
the danger of so unwelcome a state of
affairs now seems to be removed, the
recent threat of it should be sufficient
to make one thing very plain indeed.
The immigration regulations must be freed
from the least trace of anything like
hostility to such Chinese as do not fall
strictly under the provisions of the ex-
clusion act. Against Chinese out of the
cooled class there should be no more
discrimination than against desirable im-
migrants of any other nationality, and
both our regulations and the attitude of
our inspectors should be in sympathy
with this more equitable policy.

Japan's Opportunity.

There seems to be no doubt that the
war in the East will now be brought
to a close, provided only Japan does
not make the terms of peace too severe.
It is too much to expect that Japan will
not ask for any indemnity, for that is
the established custom of nations, but it
is a custom which would be more honored
in the breach than in the observance,
and the nations of the earth should set
their faces against it. Wars of conquest
should not be tolerated in this civilized
age, and a war indemnity is almost as
bad. Nation goes to war with nation
for one purpose or another, and the
conquering nation compels the other to
give up certain territory or to pay an
enormous sum of money as the penalty
of defeat. It is as though two neigh-
bors should have a fight and, while the
stronger had the weaker on the ground
pummeling him, and when the weaker
was crying for quarter, the stronger
should require of him to give up his
money or be beaten to death. We may
talk as much as we please about diplo-
macy and the law of nations and all
that, but that which is wrong as be-
tween individuals is wrong as between
nations. There cannot be two standards
of morals, one for individuals, one for
nations. That which is individually
wrong is collectively wrong.

The United States government set a
noble example in this respect in its war
with Spain. It is true that we required
Spain to give up a few small islands
near our coast, which were of no value
to her and which she could well afford
to lose, whereas it was in the interest
of our peace that these islands should
belong to us. It is true also that we
required Spain to give up Cuba, but it
was not for our benefit except so far
as Spanish rule in Cuba was a menace
to the United States. After long years
of patience, we decided that from every
point of view Cuba should be free, and
when we had driven Spain out and per-
formed certain necessary friendly ser-
vices for the islanders, we set them
up in a government of their own and
hid them God-speed. It is true also
that we required Spain to get out of the
Philippines, for we could not have done
otherwise in justice to the Filipinos and
in justice to ourselves. But of our own
accord we paid her the sum of \$20,000,000
by way of compensation, and results
have shown that Spain was far better
off with the money than with the islands
as her possessions.

In short, although we soon whipped
Spain into submission and had her where
we could make the terms to suit our-
selves, we really exacted no war inden-
nity, although the war had cost us in
expenditures for the army and navy alone
the sum of \$114,500,000.

Japan has made a brilliant fight and
has accomplished all that she set out
to accomplish, if we are to judge her
by her own avowals. She declared at
the outset that she had no intention of
carrying on a war of conquest, but that
she was fighting simply and solely to
check Russian aggression and invasion.
She has completely done this, and in
making terms she should see to it that
Russia does not compel her to wage an-
other war in the future for the same
purpose. But if she should confine her-
self practically to those exactions and
follow the example set by the United
States in her war with Spain, making
no demands for blood money, she would
take the lead in national morality and
magnanimity and would command the ad-
miration and profound respect of the
civilized world.

A Hint to the Railroads.

At commencement exercises at the Chi-
cago University the other day various
gifts, great and small, to the institution
were announced. Among these was the
sum of \$4,200, received from various rail-
roads, the names of which were not given,
the fund to be used for a course of lec-
tures in railway instruction in the college
of commerce and administration at the
university.

Just what line of instruction will be
given the young railroaders we know not,
perhaps instruction in scientific road
building, but, whatever it is, it is evident
that the railway officials are beginning to
see the necessity of educating men es-
pecially for service in railway manage-
ment generally, as it is necessary to
teach boys in school for any life work.
The good roads problem, as applied to
dirt roads, would be half solved already,
if we had in every community men who
understand the scientific way of making
roads and of expending the appropri-
ations to the best advantage. Virginia
will never have good roads until Vir-
ginians make up their minds to furnish
the money to build them. But Virginians
will never tax themselves to any great
extent for road building until they are
satisfied that the road fund will be ex-
pended by men who know what they
are about. They are tired of paying out
money on this account only to have it
buried in the earth by men who are
too often chosen according to their polit-
ical pull and not by virtue of any expert
knowledge in the art of road building.
The railroads of Virginia could well

afford to endow a chair at the Virginia
Polytechnic Institute or some other State
institution for instruction in highway
building, for no better feeders to the
railroads can be devised than good dirt
roads terminating at their stations. It
would pay them quite as well, certainly,
as money expended for a course of lec-
tures in railway construction.

The Commonwealth's Attorney.

The Times-Dispatch is advocating the
candidate of no party man for the posi-
tion of Commonwealth's Attorney, but
we are very far from being indifferent
to the subject, for there is no more im-
portant official in our city government
than the Attorney for the Commonwealth.
It is for him not merely to prosecute
criminals after they have been indicted,
but in large part to apprehend and to
report their offenses to the grand jury.
He must keep his eyes wide open and
ascertain whether or not the law is be-
ing violated, and when he learns that
there are infractions, he must put the
grand jury on notice. Therefore, the
Commonwealth's Attorney may do great
harm in the community by being sloth-
ful, by shutting his eyes to law-breaking,
by failing for one cause or another to
apprehend law-breakers and take initial
proceedings against them.

Again, after there has been an indict-
ment and the accused has been brought
to trial, the Commonwealth's Attorney
must represent the interests of the State,
and in the great majority of cases he is
the only representative, and he is usually
pitted against shrewd lawyers on the
other side, who take advantage of every
defect and technicality of the law to
clear their clients. Therefore, if the
State be not well represented by counsel,
the State's interest will necessarily suffer.

A good Commonwealth's Attorney must
be, first of all, a good lawyer, and voters
should remember that in selecting such
an officer, they are selecting an attorney
to represent their interests, and they
should be certainly as careful as they
are in selecting an attorney to repre-
sent them in any individual suit at law.
But a good Commonwealth's Attorney
must be more than a good lawyer. He
must be a man of character, of courage
and of discretion. It goes without say-
ing that he must be incorruptible, but he
must also have the courage to do his
duty without fear or favoritism, and,
moreover, his courage must be tempered
with intelligent discretion. With a good
Commonwealth's Attorney, the people
may be sure, at least, that criminals
will be detected and brought into court,
but with an incompetent or weak-heart-
ed attorney, many a criminal will escape
prosecution. It is, therefore, of supreme
importance to the good order and mor-
ality of the community, that our Com-
monwealth's Attorney, whoever he may
be, shall be qualified in all respects to
stand between the general public and the
criminal class and protect the public
interest.

It is for the voters to decide which one
of the candidates now offering is the one
in all respects best qualified for the
position, and it is a duty which they
owe to themselves and to the community
to select the best, without regard to
personal favoritism. A conscientious
voter will not bestow favors at the public
expense.

Old Doctrine Revamped.

Years ago a Virginia drummer,
a firm of tobacco manufacturers wrote his
"house" that they were asking him to do
missionary work which was not at all
to his liking. That they were asking him
to convert the army of tobacco chewers
to certain styles of tobacco, while other
factories were leaving the chewers to
their own taste and making plug and
twist and "pancake" to suit. He added
that if his "house" expected to sell to-
bacco, it must abandon the missionary
theory and get down to business.

That, in different form, is the exact
doctrine which Secretary Shaw preached
to the Virginia bankers on Friday night.
If we secure the foreign trade, we must
go after it and enter to it and make goods
that the foreigners like. There is no
"principle" involved in selling goods. We
need not bother ourselves about convert-
ing the foreigner to our taste. We must
find out what he wants and make it
for him, make it better and cheaper
and more to his taste than any other
manufacturers in the world. If so, he
will purchase from us by preference.
We must cater to his taste, not try to
make him cater to ours.

Mr. Shaw might also have remarked in
passing that we must also make our
trade laws to suit. We cannot expect
the foreigners to buy from us if we
exclude their goods by imposing a prob-
hibitive tariff.

Race Separation.

The Rev. Alexander Mann, rector of
Christ Episcopal Church, of Orange, N. J.,
who recently accepted the call to Trin-
ity Church, Boston, preached his fare-
well sermon to his Orange congregation
on Sunday, and in the course of his re-
marks advised the parish to undertake
a more vigorous and aggressive work
among the negroes of that locality.

Grace Church, although the most fash-
ionable church in the Oranges, has many
negro families on its register. Dr. Mann
said that the thirty or forty negro com-
municants in Grace Church were among
the best and most respected colored fam-
ilies in the city. He said there were sev-
enty negro children in the Sunday school
and many in the sewing classes. Dr.
Mann said:

"It is perfectly evident to those who
have given thought to the matter that
under present day conditions no large
work can be done among the colored peo-
ple unless we have a church building for
their exclusive use and benefit. I have
no thought in what I say of drawing
the 'color line.' I believe that the negro
community will be as welcome to the
altar of this church in the future as he
has been in the past; but I am con-
vinced that if we are to do anything
more than to touch the border of this
work we must have a separate church
building, where our present negro mem-
bers shall have the opportunity, under
wise guidance, to work for and among
their less favored brothers and sisters."
In Northern communities where there
are few negroes the colored people may

be gathered into the white churches, but
in any community where there is a large
black element, the negroes would natu-
rally prefer to worship together in their
own church.

In the South we have found complete
separation absolutely necessary to peace
and friendly relationship between the
races. Northern communities have taken
the negroes into their schools and
churches because they have very few of
them to deal with, but our Northern
brethren will find that as the negro popu-
lation increases in any Northern city
or section, and becomes large enough to
be a factor, separation at the North will
be as necessary as it is at the South.

Coming South.

A State census is being taken in Iowa
and the work of the enumerators is
nearly completed. The whole State is
surprised, as well as greatly shocked, to
discover from the advance reports of the
census takers that there are very large
losses of population in various localities,
and that many counties and rural com-
munities are showing diminutions that
almost take the breath of Iowa folks
when their attention is called to them.
Some of the papers are expressing a
fear that if the ratio of losses is kept
up to the end the State may lose a mem-
ber of Congress at the next decennial
reapportionment of the House of Repre-
sentatives.

These developments have taken the
newspaper men and the students of statis-
tics so by surprise that they have not yet
been able to intelligently account for the
remarkable showing. One explanation that
may be the correct one, is of interest
in this region of the country, and that
is that many rural townships are seeking
a more salubrious climate and cheaper
farming lands. It would be interesting
to know how many of these are seeking
homes in Virginia, and to what extent
Virginia cheap lands are being adver-
tised to the people of that State of
long winters and big snow storms.

Instruct for the Torrens System.

The Times-Dispatch and several other
newspapers in Virginia have urged the
voters to require their candidates for the
General Assembly to pledge themselves in
advance to enact a law giving the land
owners of Virginia the benefit of the
Torrens land registry system. Not only
so, but those who are interested in se-
curing this measure adopted should select
candidates known to be at heart favorable
to it, and, preferably, candidates who are
champions of the system and who are
prepared to advocate it intelligently be-
fore the General Assembly. This system
of land registration is no untried experi-
ment. It has been thoroughly tested in
various States of this Union and in other
lands, and has proven to be all that its
friends claim for it. The best proof of
its efficiency is that wherever it has been
tried it has grown steadily in popularity
and become established. We ought by all
means to have this system established in
Virginia, and the way for the people to
get it is to choose as their representatives
in the next General Assembly men who
will stand for it and vote for it.

An Example of Southern

Chivalry.

An editorial article recently appearing
in The Times-Dispatch on Southern chiv-
alry has attracted some attention. We
spoke especially of the chivalry of other
days. But Southern chivalry is by no
means a thing of the past. It has re-
cently been illustrated in the attitude of
the South towards President Roosevelt.
For reasons which need not now be
mentioned, the Southern people once
turned against Mr. Roosevelt. But they
now feel that they misjudged him, and
as the President's good qualities appear
more and more, the Southern people turn
to him in admiration and good will and
make chivalrous acknowledgments. The
North frequently alludes to what it calls
Southern "prejudice." Granting that
there is such a thing, the North may
learn from this incident that Southern
chivalry is greater.

The Glory of the Trinity.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)
"The glory of the Lord shall endure
forever; the Lord shall rejoice in His
works. I will sing unto the Lord as long
as I live; I will sing praise to my God
while I have my being."—Ps., cxi:
3-5.

How far shall we have to go to find
ourselves face to face with God? Not
very far, for St. Paul says: "God is not
far from every one of us, for in Him
we live and move and have our being."

In God, the ever blessed Trinity, Father,
Son and Holy Ghost, we, and not we only,
but every living thing, lives and moves
and has its being. So it is, strange as it
may seem, and we cannot make it
otherwise.

You fancy God far off somewhere be- yond the stars and suns. But know, that

the heaven of heavens cannot contain
Him. (Rather in the deepest sense) He
contains them. For in God, sun and
stars, and all the hosts of heaven, "live
and move and have their being." And if
God destroyed them all, at this very
moment, and the whole universe became
once more nothing, still God would remain,
neither greater nor less, neither stronger
nor weaker, neither richer nor poorer,
than He was before.

For He is the self-existent "I Am." He
is the Infinite, whom nothing, however
vast or strong, can comprehend. He
takes in and limits all things, giving to
each thing form and life according to
its law. If they be rational creatures
(as we are), they will feel after the
Lord and find Him. If they be ir-
rational creatures, like animals and plants,
mountains and streams, clouds and tem-
pests, sun and stars, they may still
serve God's gracious purpose in the
economy of His world.

Therefore everything you see is a
thought from God, an action of God's,
a message to you from God. You can
neither look at the glorious sun, nor the
grass beneath your feet, without being
brought face to face with God, the ever
blessed Trinity. For the finest gem
which dances in the sun was conceived
by God the Father, in whose eternal bosom
rise the ideas and patterns of all things,
past, present and to come. It was created

by God, the Son, by whom the Father
made all things, and without whom noth-
ing is made. It is kept alive by God, the
Holy Spirit, the Lord and giver of life,
of whom it is written: "Thou sendest
forth Thy spirit; they are created, and
Thou renewest the face of the earth."

Oh, that we could all remember this!
And when we walk across the field, or
sail out on the deep, if we only had the
wisdom to feel and say: "Whither, O God,
can I go from Thy presence? Whither
can I flee from Thy spirit?"

Then there would be no danger of our
being ungodly, irreligious, undevout. But
oh, blind and heedless that we are! Day
after day we live, without a thought of
God's wisdom, God's power, God's glory,
God's goodness!

It is not in great things only, but in
the very smallest that the greatest glory
of the Trinity is seen. Think of the
wisdom and power which can make the
smallest animal as perfect in all its
organs as the hugest elephant. And not
only make these tiny living things, but—
more wonderful still—make them make
themselves! For what is growth but a
thing making itself?

The more you enquire what it really
is, how it came to be as it is, how I got
where it is, you will be led away into
questions, which may well make you
dizzy, so strange, so vast, so truly miracu-
lous is the history of every organized
creature upon earth.

And when you consider that upon every
flower and insect, generation after gen-
eration of them since the world was
made, the ever blessed Trinity has been
at work; God, the Father, conceiving
each thing in His eternal mind; God, the
Son, creating it and putting it into the
world, each thing according to its law of
life; God, the Holy Ghost, inspiring it
with life and law, that it may grow and
thrive after its kind; what can any ra-
tional man do but bow his head and
worship in adoring silence Him who sits
upon the throne of the universe?

Let us, then, to-day join our feeble
voices to that great hymn of praise which
ascends forever to the Triune God, from
stars and suns, clouds and showers,
beasts and birds, and every living thing,
giving Him thanks for His great glory:

"O, all ye works of the Lord, bless ye
the Lord; praise Him and magnify Him
forever. O, ye holy and humble men
of heart, bless ye the Lord; praise Him
and magnify Him forever!"

At a banquet in New York the other
night in honor of ex-Ambassador Choate,
that gentleman made a speech, in which
he said, in effect, that until Mr. John
Hay went out of the country for his
health and the President took foreign
affairs in his own hands, the ministers,
ambassadors and consuls had never given
Mr. Roosevelt credit "for being his own
diplomatist." They had believed with
the Hay worshippers that whenever any-
thing worthy of mention had been ac-
complished in diplomatic dealings with
foreign countries, "Hay did it." We have
always had a lurking suspicion that Mr.
Hay was getting a good deal of credit
that did not belong to him, and it is
probable that Mr. Roosevelt's vigorous
and timely dealing with the Russian-
Japanese matter in the absence of Mr.
Hay, and without his assistance, knowl-
edge or consent, will open the eyes of a
great many Hay worshippers outside of
the diplomatic circle.

Since Governor Douglas has indicated
his desire to return to his Brooklyn shoe
shop and leave politicians to run the
politics of Massachusetts, the Democrats
of that dyed-in-the-wool Republican State
have been casting about for another
candidate for gubernatorial honors, and
names suggested are very numerous.
Among others that of Hon. Matthew C.
D. Borden was prominently mentioned.
For some reason Mr. Borden's name
was received with much favor, and for a
day or two he looked like a winner,
and perhaps would have continued to
hold first place on the track had not
two discoveries been made. First, it was
learned that Mr. Borden was not a
Democrat, but a Republican; and, second,
that he was not a citizen of Massachu-
setts. Bay State Democrats evidently
need to take a party census and to study
it well in order that they may not in
future run so much risk of making them-
selves ridiculous.

Philadelphia is inaugurating num-
erous reforms since its recent awakening,
and it may in time run the reform idea
in the ground. The latest is an effort
to regulate news boys, a pretty heavy
undertaking we should say. The propo-
sition, which meets with the cordial
sympathy of Mayor Weaver, is to keep
the newspaper vendors off the streets
late at night and to permit only boys
of certain educational and physical qual-
ifications to sell papers at any time.

Certainly, let us have the Republican
convention. The delegates do not handle
quite as much money as do the bankers
who have been with us, but they spend
what they do handle right freely at con-
vention times.

With the gardens already full of vege-
tables, blackberries rapidly ripening and
the watermelons getting ready to smile
on the vine, old Virginia is entirely in-
dependent of the meat and bread trusts for
a while, anyhow.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean declares with
emphasis that it will think more of
President Roosevelt's new found Virginia
simplicity when it learns authoritatively
that "he did not hurry off to the capital

from his country home the other morn-
ing without splitting kidding to last until
his return. It is a small matter, of
course, but men are finally judged by
little things like this."

The peace business being in good con-
dition, the President's next visit to his
Virginia home will be longer, and he will
bring his knitting along with him. The
neighbors will have a chunk of fire ready
in case he and Mrs. R. should again
forget the matches.

Mr. Cleveland's first day in the Equi-
table building in New York brought the
dwellers therein to a sudden realization
of the fact that he had not come to
play figurhead.

Washington is the place and August
the time for the Russian and Japanese
peace plenipotentiaries to meet. Now the
diplomats will furnish the tea necessary
to avoid a hot time.

Let us hope The Hagare will not feel
unkindly toward us for putting up Wash-
ington to rob her of a bit of her glory
as a roosting place for the dove of peace.

But the honorable Secretary of the
Treasury did not explain to the Virginia
bankers just how he proposes to hop over
that deficit of many millions.

When a ship turns turtle, the men on
board would be glad to turn turtle also,
sufficiently to let the turtle swimming act
towards the shore.

The bankers managed to leave consid-
erable loose change in circulation in
Richmond, change that was not here be-
fore their came.

"Bob" Taylor is a candidate for the
United States Senate in Tennessee, and
his announcement did not cost him \$1,500
as a starter.

Oregon's whipping posts for wife-
beaters are doing business right along,
and thus Oregon's need of them is made
apparent.

Governor Douglas intimates that he
cares not who guides the destinies of a
nation so long as he may make its shoes.

The housing of the crop of baccaul-
reant sermons and addresses and sweet
girl graduates has been about completed.

If they will give Oyama just a little
more time he will largely increase the
Czar's burning anxiety for peace.

Legislative candidates have only four
more days in which to line up at the
start pole for the primary handicap.

June can make up much of the lost
average of heat in the fifteen days re-
maining to its credit.

Oyama to Lnevitch: "Diplomacy be
blowed; let's fight it out on these lines."

The campaign and the weather are neck
and neck in the race for the torrid pole.

The cruel war in Manchuria and
Hampton Roads will soon be over.

THYMES FOR TODAY

That'll Do, Mr. James.

(Henry James is talking to sweet girl
graduates on purity of speech.)
I.
Perhaps 'tis true that know too much
Philosophy, hard fact and such.
So that their learning irritates
Us who have got no need for dates;
Perchance our jealous nature blames
Them for didactic humdrum
Oh, spare that fate—
Of speech like Mr. Henry James.

II.
Quoth James: A vicious crime, I ween,
In this—to let on what you mean;
The page that's consummate and deep
Yields not its soul to fools or sheep.
Nor would I trade a thinker's dam
For sentence that will fill a diagram.
Hence, were the thought, however thin—
(The very thinnest suit these games),
In shimmering language out and in,
To raise a mighty verbal din;
Break polysyllables to flames,
Through which, indeed,
Few can proceed
To catch the thought of Henry James.